evenly there about. It is to be understood that in this prior art embodiment the disks are of equal diameter with an equal number of evenly spaced conductive foil sectors 12, 22. Two neutralizing bars 31, 34 with end contact brushes 32, 33 and 35, 36, respectively, ground and neutralize charged foil sectors 12, 22 as they come into contact. In operation, when mechanical rotational energy is applied to the shaft from a hand crank, an electric motor, a flywheel, or any other source, two identical functions take place on each contra-rotating disk 10, 20, one producing a positive electrostatic charge and one producing a negative electrostatic charge. A region of positively charged foil sectors on one disk is brought near a region of neutral foil sectors on the other disk. The positive foil sectors induce a negative charge in the nearby neutral foil sectors on the other disk. The positive charged foil sectors pass under the next adjacent contact brush, e.g, brush 35 of the arm of neutralizing bar 34 which discharges the positive surface electrostatic charge. The formerly neutral foil sectors 12 are now negatively charged, and as they move in the opposite direction from the positively charged foil sectors on the other disk and approach neutral foil sectors. Now these negatively charged foil sectors 12 act as the charged surface to induce a positive electrostatic charge in the neutral foil sectors 22 on the first disk 20 when they touch a contact brush of the second neutralizing bar 34. As the disks turn, the neutralizing bars 34, 31 become energy producing systems, one always producing a positive electrostatic charge and one producing a negative electrostatic charge. Given the above-described configuration, the rotating foil sectors on both disks 10, 20 will reach a point where they both carry a positive electrostatic charge in one segment. Likewise, the opposing foil sectors on both disks will both carry a negative electrostatic charge in an opposite segment.

Collectors 41, 44 with end contact brushes 42, 43, 45, 46 are located in these two segments collect the respective charges. The result is a high-voltage electrostatic differential. The charges derived from collectors 41, 44 can be stored in capacitors for discharge of high energy, and in traditional systems the Leyden jar is used as a capacitor that is well known to those of ordinary skill in the relevant art.--

Beginning at page 10, line 15, and running to page 11, line 8, delete the existing paragraph and replace it with the following paragraph (shown in clean form... see separate sheet entitled "Appendix A" for the redlined version):

--FIG. 4 is a side perspective view illustrating a completed mechanical assembly for implementing the above described generator of FIG. 2. Horizontal dimensions are enlarged for illustrative purposes. The assembly includes a box frame container 1. The box frame container 1 supports two rotatable shafts 2, 3. A hand crank 4 turns shaft 3, and a large drive wheel 5 turns shaft 2. Drive pulleys 6, 7 and 8 are mounted on shaft 2. The two disks 10, 20 containing respective charge plates 12 (not shown) and 22 are mounted on shaft 3. Charge plates 12, 22 are evenly disposed around both disk's 10 and 20, and face each other. A central partition 24 passes between disks 10 and 20. This partition 24 is formed with a hole 13 that encircles shaft 3. A conductive metallic ring 14 encircles the inner edge of the hole 13. Conventional bearing collars 18 are used as desired to rotatably support shaft 3 and to roll against the surfaces of disks 10, 20. Preferably, three bearing collars 18 are used, one between the two disks 10, 20 and the others on the opposite sides of the disks 10, 20. The middle bearing collar 18 should be thick enough to